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South Carolina Librarian v.6 n.2 03/1962

Abstract

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Keywords

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USC Photo—McGrail

Officers for 1962

Left to right, seated: Mrs. William A. (Betty) Foran, Richland County Public Library, Vice-President and President-Elect; Miss Jane Wright, Winthrop College, Treasurer. *Standing:* Miss Jessie Gilchrist Ham, University of South Carolina, President; Miss Frances B. Reid, Spartanburg Public Library, Secretary.

EDITORIAL

We are particularly happy to be associated with *The South Carolina Librarian* in 1962, serving as Editor under the leadership of Miss Jessie G. Ham, President of the South Carolina Library Association! When we graduated together from Mullins High School, little did either of us realize that much of our lives would be dedicated to the library profession. Many of us know of her service to the McKissick Library, University of South Carolina—years of dedication to her work in the Cataloging Dept., where she is now Head Cataloger. Good luck, and best wishes, Jessie, for a fine year!

Likewise, we congratulate Miss Nancy Jane Day, President during 1961, for a fine year of leadership. We shall never forget her Reference Class at Emory University—and finding for her "The Tree That Owns Itself" in Georgia!

Mr. L. C. Berry, of Lowrys, S. C., Chairman of the Chester County Library Board, died December 16, 1961. He served as Chairman of the Trustee Section and as a member of the Executive Board, SCLA, for several terms. We shall miss him. Because of his interest for over twenty years in library development, and cooperation with our Association, we place here the Resolution below:

WHEREAS, The South Carolina Library Association has learned with sorrow of the death of Mr. L. C. Berry, who served on its Executive Committee for a number of terms and devoted much of his time and energy to furthering the development of public libraries in South Carolina as well as Chester County, and

WHEREAS, the Association has lost a loyal and valued member,

BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow as an expression of sympathy in her bereavement and in acknowledgment of the loss of a friend and associate.

Frances B. Reid, Secretary

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

JESSIE G. HAM

Reports of the Fortieth annual meeting held in Charleston, South Carolina will be found elsewhere in this issue. Those of you who were unable to attend missed a most enjoyable meeting, and our praise and thanks go to the Charleston area librarians and friends of libraries for their wonderful hospitality and preparation which made the meeting a success.

The South Carolina Librarian

Editor Herbert Hucks, Jr.
Wofford College Library

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

(Note: Signed articles reflect the writers' opinions, and not those of the South Carolina Library Association).

Under the able leadership of Miss Nancy Jane Day, the Association continued to move forward last year. The Handbook Committee which Miss Day appointed is continuing its preparation of a SCLA Handbook, which will assist all members and especially the officers and committee and section chairmen, when it is completed. Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, a past President of the Association, is chairman of the Handbook Committee.

Another special committee which Miss Day appointed was the Budget Committee, with Miss Jane Wright as chairman. As the Association grows larger, it is increasingly important to assure its sound financial standing and smooth operation. The Executive Committee adopted the Budget Committee's report at its meeting on January 20, 1962, and the budget for 1962 will be found elsewhere in this issue. You will note that there is only a nominal sum allocated to the Editor for postage, but no provision is made in the budget for the printing of *The South Carolina Librarian*. Due to the generosity of the library book-binding firm of Joseph Ruzicka, an item in the budget for this is unnecessary because that firm prints and distributes our Association's magazine free of cost to the Association.

We hope that participation in the celebration of National Library Week in South Carolina will be greater than ever. A report of the preparation for NLW from Mrs. Betty Martin, Executive Director, will be found in

this issue. NLW County Chairmen are working hard to secure local participation. Will each of you SCLA members do all you can to promote National Library Week, April 8-14, 1962?

New members of committees for the year have been chosen and approved by the Executive Committee and have agreed to serve. The list of committees is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The forty-first annual convention will be held in Greenville, South Carolina, on October 26-27, with headquarters at the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel. Mr. Charles E. Stow, Librarian of the Greenville Public Library and a past President of the Association has graciously consented to serve as Local Arrangements Chairman for the convention. Mrs. W. A. Foran, Vice-President and President-Elect is the Program Chairman, and she is beginning to make plans for the program.

Remember the date—October 26-27—and be sure to come! Only by all of us working together can the Association continue to grow, and I appreciate all the help and cooperation everyone I have called upon has given me.

SCLA COMMITTEES FOR 1962

By Miss JESSIE G. HAM, *President*

Constitution and By-laws:

Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Chairman (1964)
Miss Martha Jones (1962)
Miss Mary Cox (1963)

Membership:

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Chairman (1963)
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hinton (1962)
Miss Beth Clinkscales (1963)
Mr. Ray S. Barker (1964)

Recruiting:

Miss Dorothy Smith, Chairman (1964)
Mrs. Lottie Anderson (1963)
Miss Marian Finlay (1964)

Editorial:

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Chairman (1962)
Miss Jessie G. Ham, *ex-officio* (1962)
Mr. J. W. Gordon Gourlay (1962)
Mrs. Verona M. Thomas (1963)
Mrs. Alice P. DePass (1964)

Legislative:

Mrs. Hagood Bostick, Chairman (1963)
Miss Margia Brissie (1962)
Mr. R. Bryan Roberts (1964)

Planning:

Miss Lois Barbare (1962)
Mr. Alfred Rawlinson (1962)
Miss Elizabeth Richardson (1962)
Mrs. Frances Chewning (1963)
Mrs. Martha Evatt (1963)
Mrs. Betty Martin (1963)
Miss Josephine Crouch (1964)

Mr. John Goodman (1964)

Mrs. Mildred Rhyne (1964)

(This committee elects its own chairman and secretary for a year, at its first meeting of the year)

Revolving Loan Fund Study:

Miss Nancy Burge, Chairman (1962)
Miss Dorothy Smith (1962)
Miss Annette Shinn (1964)

Budget:

Miss Jane Wright, Chairman
Miss Nancy Jane Day
Mr. J. Mitchell Reames

Handbook:

Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman
Miss Carolyn Harper
Dr. Robert C. Tucker

Trustee Award:

Miss Mary Cox, Chairman
Mrs. Louise Brunson
Miss Jean Galloway

SCLA Representative on the S. C. Council for the Common Good:

Legislative: Mrs. Hagood Bostick
Member-at-large: Miss Nancy Jane Day

ALA Coordinator: Miss Nancy C. Blair (1962)

SELA Representative (elected by SELA members in S. C.): Miss Emily Sanders (1964)

National Library Week:

Mrs. Betty Martin, Executive Director
Miss J. M. Perry, State Chairman

ALA, LAD State Representative. Recruiting Committee:

Miss Dorothy Smith

ALA Representative: Dr. Robert C. Tucker (1964)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

November 4, 1961

NANCY JANE DAY

My report to you as President of the South Carolina Library Association shall be brief. It has, as usual, been a full year. The work of the Association, as you know, is carried on by the Executive Committee, other committees and sections.

Early during the year, Mrs. Alice DePass, Secretary, resigned and the Executive Committee, as authorized by the Constitution, appointed Miss Susie McKeown of Winthrop College secretary. We were sorry that Mrs. DePass felt that she would be unable to carry on the work of the secretary, but we felt particularly fortunate in having Miss McKeown serve with us this year.

Our Membership Committee has been active and there are now 348 members of the Association. As you know, Article III, Section I, of our Constitution states: "Any individual interested in the objectives of the Association may become a member with a right to vote, upon payment of annual dues." Our Constitution also states in Article VII, Section I, that "the South Carolina Library Association shall be a contributing member of the American Library Association. The Association shall be affiliated with the American Library Association as a Chapter, and shall elect one of its members to serve as American Library Association Councilor for a term in accordance with the requirements of the American Library Association." Our Constitution was examined by the American Library Association to see whether or not it was in keeping with the policies of the American Library Association before we were voted Chapter Affiliation. Our Constitution places only restrictions of interest in objectives and payment of annual dues upon membership. Any individual interested in the objectives of the Association may become a member upon payment of dues. Our objectives as stated in Article II is "to promote libraries and library service in South Carolina." I am calling your attention to these Articles in order that you may know the only bases upon which individual members are accepted in the South Carolina Library Association.

"The South Carolina Librarian," under the leadership of Mr. Herbert Hucks, has kept our members well informed.

This year, the Executive Committee appointed two sub-committees to study two areas which the committee felt needed study. The Association has never had a Budget Committee to prepare a proposed budget for the coming year. A committee was set up this year under the chairmanship of Miss Jane Wright, Treasurer, with Miss Jessie Ham, Vice-president, President elect, and Mr. Mitchell Reames serving on the committee. We think such a budget places the Association in a better position for carrying out its purposes. As we become a stronger organization, it is increasingly important that we take a long look at our program of finance and do more planning in this area.

The other sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee is the Handbook Committee. Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, immediate past President of the Association, is serving as chairman. This committee has been hard at work during the year and has made a tentative draft. The committee will continue work until the handbook can be completed. This will serve as a guide to the officers and other Executive Committee members in carrying out the work of the organization and in planning for the Annual Conference. Those serving with Mrs. Thompson are: Dr. Robert Tucker and Miss Carolyn Harper.

Our Recruiting Committee Chairman moved from South Carolina. Therefore, we have done little in the area of recruitment during the year. This is one of the most vital areas of the Association and needs to have great consideration given to it in the coming months and years. State Standards which have been adopted for elementary schools

by the State Department of Education, certification of public librarians, and the strengthening of college libraries, increases the demand for trained personnel.

No Trustee Award is being made according to the report of the Trustee Committee.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Planning Committee in its 1960 report, a committee was appointed to study future site conferences. Miss Lois Barbare, Chairman of this committee, has made a report to the Executive Committee. Also, as suggested by the Planning Committee, the action of the Executive Committee has been made public through publication in the "South Carolina Librarian." The proposal of the Planning Committee, that the Association prepare a check list and description of library services available in South Carolina for use in industrial research, was turned over to the college and university section for study. Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Chairman of this section will report to you on their study. In order that librarians might become cognizant of South Carolina Elementary School Library Standards, and be prepared to help interpret them at the local level, these standards have been published in the "South Carolina Librarian," and many copies have been distributed to individual librarians. The Planning Committee has proposed in its 1960 report that steps be taken to insure that South Carolina librarians would know the standards and could interpret them.

National Library Week, during April of this year, proved to be a successful one under the able leadership of Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Executive Director, and Mr. S. L. Latimer, Jr., Chairman. The Executive Committee discussed the problems involved in the observance of National Library Week and plans were started earlier than usual this year to overcome some of the problems of previous years. Mrs. Betty Martin, School Library Supervisor of Greenville, was appointed Executive Director and Miss Jim Perry, Attorney of Greenville, Chairman, for National Library Week which will culminate in April 1962. These two have already held a meeting of a small Planning Committee and one of County Chairmen. Kits with information on school, public, and college libraries were given to the County Chairmen. We are further ahead in plans than we have ever been before. This year we have been able to profit by the suggestions of former Executive Directors who have pointed up problems and pitfalls. At least one more meeting of the County Chairmen is planned.

I would like to thank members of the Association, the Executive Committee, other committees, and sections for the fine support during this year. With rare exceptions, when one of you has been asked to do a job you have done it. We are indebted to Miss Jessie Ham and the program committee for the work they have done in planning our convention program.

I wish to thank Miss Virginia Rugheimer, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, the members of the Local Arrangements, Hospitality, Flower and Decorations, and Registration Committees; The Citadel, the Charleston Library Society, and the Medical College of South Carolina for making our stay such a pleasant one. We thank the

Exhibits Committee and Exhibitors for giving us an opportunity to see and talk about new material in which we are interested. We wish also to thank Joseph Ruzicka for printing the programs and printing the "South Carolina Librarian" during the year.

As stated earlier, the objectives of our Association are promoting libraries and library service in South Carolina. It is in giving our support to these objectives, both as individuals and as a group, that we can obtain better library services for the people of our state.

MINUTES of the Sessions of the Fortieth Annual Convention of the South Carolina Library Association

By SUSIE N. McKEOWN, *Secretary*

GENERAL SESSION

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1961

The general session of the fortieth annual meeting of the South Carolina Library Association was called to order by Miss Nancy Jane Day, President, at 11 A. M. on Friday, November 3, 1961, in the Harbor and Marion Rooms of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston.

After welcoming all those present, Miss Day introduced Mr. Mitchell Reames, Director of the Undergraduate Library of the University of South Carolina. Mr. Reames introduced the speaker of the session, Mr. Edmon Low, Librarian of Oklahoma State University.

Mr. Low brought greetings from Oklahoma and then gave a very interesting address on the topic, "Landmarks of Tomorrow." The address dealt with three things that will significantly influence libraries in the future: (1) Buildings, (2) Machines, (3) Federal aid to libraries. Following the address, there was a question period in which several pertinent questions were discussed.

Miss Day reminded the members of the other meetings to follow. The meeting was adjourned.

BANQUET MEETING

November 3, 1961

The banquet meeting of the fortieth annual convention was held in the Gold Room of the Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, at 8 P. M., Friday, November 3, 1961.

Miss Nancy Jane Day, President of the South Carolina Library Association, presided and introduced the officers and guests seated at the speaker's table: Miss Jessie Ham, Vice-president and President-elect, Miss Jane Wright, Treasurer, Miss Susie McKeown, Secretary, Mrs. Annis Duff, Executive Editor of Junior Books for Viking Press, Mr. Edmon Low, Librarian, Oklahoma State University, Dr. Robert Tucker, who asked the blessing. Miss Day then introduced Mr. Gordon Gourlay, Librarian of Clemson College who introduced the speaker of the evening. Dr. Ernest M. Lander, Jr., Professor of History at Clemson College.

Dr. Lander gave a very interesting and timely address

on the subject, "South Carolina: Recent Political Trends—and Future Developments." Dr. Lander gave some pertinent information on the economic background of South Carolina politics and stated the main political problems now concern education, "big government" and racial integration.

Miss Day thanked Dr. Lander for his address and declared the meeting adjourned until 10:30 A. M., Saturday, November 4.

BUSINESS MEETING

November 4, 1961

The business meeting of the fortieth annual convention of the South Carolina Library Association was held in the Harbor and Marion Rooms of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, November 4, 1961.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Nancy Jane Day. Miss Day called for the minutes of the 1960 business session. The minutes were read by the secretary and approved as read. Miss Day announced that Mr. Alfred Rawlinson would be the parliamentarian for the meeting.

Miss Jane Wright gave the Treasurer's report (See Appendix B) and moved the acceptance of the report, subject to the Auditor's report. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Betty Foran. Miss Day announced that Mrs. Mae Locke of the Winthrop College Commerce Department had audited the books at the request of the audit committee and declared them in good order. The motion was carried.

Miss Day read the President's report of the activities of the past year (See Appendix C). She stated that the Association had 348 members in 1961 and noted that the constitution limits membership only to those interested in libraries and who pay dues. She called attention to the fact that the A.L.A. examined the constitution before accepting the S.C.L.A. as a chapter. Miss Day announced the appointment of two new committees, the Budget Committee and the Handbook Committee, and also announced a study had been made of possible meeting places. She expressed appreciation to those having part in planning for and making the annual meeting a success.

Miss Day then called for reports of the four sections of S.C.L.A.. These reports were read and approved as follows: Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Chairman, reported for the College and University Section (See Appendix D) and announced that the officers for 1962 are: Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hinton, Chairman and Miss Edith Sayer, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

Miss Sarah C. Smith gave the report for Miss Elizabeth L. Porcher, Chairman of the Public Library Section (See Appendix E) and announced that the officers for 1962 are: Miss Nell Garrard, Chairman; Mrs. Vernon Brunson, Vice-chairman; Miss Louise Watson, Secretary.

Miss Carolyn Harper, Chairman, reported for the School Library Section (See Appendix F) and announced that the officers for 1962 are: Mrs. Retha D. Mark, Edmunds High School, Sumter, Chairman; Mrs. Carrie C. Boggs, Hartsville High School, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Ruth T. Turner, Southside Elementary School, Spartanburg, Secretary.

There was no report from the Trustee Section.

Miss Day asked for the reports from the following committees:

The Planning Committee report was given by Mr. Alfred Rawlinson. The committee recommended that in the light of the relationship of A.L.A. and S.C.L.A., the S.C.L.A. make a donation to the new A.L.A. headquarters building. Miss Day announced that the Executive Committee had taken action Thursday night to send a donation of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Editor of the *South Carolina Librarian*, made a brief report (See Appendix G) and asked that the minutes of this meeting be published in the next issue. He also asked for material to be sent to him for publication in future issues.

Miss Rachel S. Martin, Chairman, gave the report for the Membership Committee (See Appendix H).

There was no report from Miss Nancy Blair, A.L.A. coordinator.

Miss Dorothy Smith gave the report for Miss Nancy Burge, Chairman of the Revolving Loan Committee (See Appendix I).

Miss Day asked for reports from the representatives to other associations. Dr. Robert C. Tucker, A.L.A. Councilor, stated that his full report appeared in the *South Carolina Librarian* and therefore mentioned only a few items. Miss Emily Sanders stated that she had only a brief report and that was published in the *South Carolina Librarian*.

Mr. Mitchell Reames announced that he had been appointed to serve as reporter for the *Southeastern Librarian* and requested that news be sent to him.

Miss Day called for any old business. There was none. She then called for new business. Two certificates for A.L.A. were awarded to Mrs. Catherine Lewis and Mr. Sam Latimer for their work for National Library Week.

Miss Day said she did not appoint a resolutions committee. At this time she recognized and thanked all the members of the convention committees.

Miss Day announced that the Executive Committee had voted to meet in Greenville next year. The Association had an invitation from Mr. Charles E. Stow to meet there.

There was no further new business.

Miss Day then called for the report of the Nominating Committee (See Appendix J) which was given by Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman. There were no nominations from the floor. The motion was made by Miss Carolyn Harper and seconded by Dr. Robert Tucker to accept the nominations of the committee. The motion was carried and the following officers were elected for 1962: For Vice-President and President-Elect: Mrs. Betty Foran, Children's Librarian, Richland County Public Library; For Secretary: Miss Frances Reid, Field Services Librarian, South Carolina State Library Board; For Treasurer: Miss Jane Wright, Assistant Professor of Library Science, Winthrop College. Miss Day introduced the new officers.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

LUNCHEON MEETING

November 4, 1961

The Luncheon meeting of the fortieth annual convention of the South Carolina Library Association was held in the Gold Room of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston at 12:30 P. M. on Saturday, November 4, 1961.

Miss Jessie Ham, Vice-president and President-elect presided. She expressed appreciation to Miss Day for her work of the year and introduced the new officers for 1962 who were seated at the speaker's table: Mrs. Betty Foran, Vice-president and President-elect; Miss Frances Reid, Secretary; Miss Jane Wright, Treasurer. Also seated at the speaker's table and introduced were Miss Virginia Rugheimer, Chairman of Local Arrangements, Miss Desmond Koster, Chairman of Hospitality Committee, and Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Librarian of Wofford College, who asked the blessing. Miss Ham then introduced Mr. Alfred Rawlinson, Librarian of the University of South Carolina, who introduced the speaker, Mr. Claude Henry Neuffer, Professor of English at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Neuffer spoke on the subject, "The Names Reveal the Man and the Land." It was a very interesting address pointing out that the family names, place names, names of rivers, etc., are great indications of the history and mores of the people. Mr. Neuffer said that South Carolina is the first state in the union to have a journal devoted to the study of names, *Names in South Carolina*, published by the Department of English at the University of South Carolina.

At the conclusion of Mr. Neuffer's address, Miss Nancy Day took charge of the meeting. Miss Day thanked Mr. Neuffer for his address and declared the fortieth annual convention of the South Carolina Library Association adjourned at 2 P. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA: RECENT POLITICAL TRENDS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

BY DR. ERNEST M. LANDER, JR.

Professor of History, Clemson College,
at Banquet Meeting, November 3, 1961

This evening I wish to broaden the topic on South Carolina politics to include recent developments in agriculture, industry, education, and racial integration, for after all, these vitally affect the political climate I am about to survey.

First, let us take a look at South Carolina's income. In 1959 the per capita personal income for this state was \$1,332, compared with the United States average of \$2,166. Statistics for earlier years show that we are gaining slowly—very slowly, for only Mississippi and Arkansas lag behind us, and not much.

Industry-wise this state, as is apparent to anyone who travels around in it, has undergone a great transformation in the past 20 years. One reporter stated in 1948, upon seeing the huge Celanese Corporation factory go up on the Catawba: "Rock Hill, South Carolina, will never be the same." This statement can be applied to almost the entire state, for there has been much diversity of type and location of industry—a healthy sign. Nevertheless, industrial leader Charles E. Daniel, recently in a speech in Greenville, declared that South Carolina's antiquated system of assessing and collecting property taxes is driving away much industry that otherwise would locate here. But whatever the cause, we do not fare as well as our neighbors. In 1958 South Carolina spent for new plants and equipment only 50% as much as Georgia, 45% as much as North Carolina, 40% as much as little Connecticut, and 35% as much as Mass. These New England states, whose textile industry we reputedly "stole," do not appear to be suffering from the theft. As textiles is a highly-competitive, low-wage industry, perhaps we unwittingly did them a favor.

When we look at agriculture, we have some real shockers. Cotton, the curse of the South, is—thank heaven—no longer king. Cotton was in a bad way when World War I gave it a shot in the arm. By 1921 the South Carolina cotton grower "had had it." He staggered along on the verge of bankruptcy until the Triple A and another war gave him another reprieve. In the last ten years many a cotton farmer has thrown in the towel. Our cotton production seems now to be stabilized—at about 400,000 bales annually, compared with over twice that amount in the pre-World War II days. In this state cotton now ranks second to tobacco. And why? Western production is much more economical. What can a South Carolina upland farm family do with a 20-acre cotton allotment? They can work their fingers to the bone chopping and picking, and will be lucky to get 15 bales. At 35c a lb. 15 bales will bring the handsome income of \$2,625—and that before expenses are deducted. Why don't they buy a mechanical cotton picker? This would involve an out-

lay of some \$8,000 and the picker is uneconomical to use on less than 75 to 100 acres of cotton.

The U. S. Agricultural Census of 1954 revealed that 58% of the full time *South Carolina* farmers had cash market sales of less than \$2,500 per year. And what is a *full time* farmer? He is one who works off the farm less than 100 days per year, *and* whose family has a non-farm income *less* than the value of the farm products they market during the year. Lest you feel bad about our 58%, I will remind you that it ran up to 70% in Alabama.

The traditional red-necked cotton farmer is deserting the farm; so is his black counterpart. In 1940 there were 137,000 farms in South Carolina. By 1959 the number had dropped to 78,000; but happily, in the meantime, farm tenancy fell from 56% to 32%.

What is happening to our farm land? The big timber barons, and the not so big, of 50 years ago are returning; and western-style cattle ranchers are also moving in. As Professor Thomas D. Clark writes in his new book, *The Emerging South*: "Apparently the ownership of a registered Hereford bull and small herd of grade heifers entitles an owner to sport a broad-brim stetson hat, to wear tight-legged levis and a pair of sharp-toed western shoes . . . , and to imagine himself riding up the Chisholm Trail to glory. In recent years the uninitiated visitor to the South would have to look around a sales barn carefully to tell whether he was among the woolhat boys of Texas or of the old cotton belt."

But most of these present-day farming operations require considerable capital. Hence, there is little or no opportunity for a young man to begin an agricultural career with only his physical vigor and will power. To quote Professor Clark again: "Some close observers of Southern change say that unless a young Southerner inherits land and then marries a considerable amount of money it is doubtful that he can succeed as a competitive farmer."

Now to turn directly to politics: What are the statewide issues today? Prohibition of alcohol has died down since its champion, Laurens County Senator Wasson, has retired from office. The old "upcountry" versus "low country" issue seems almost dead. Senator Maybank and Governor Hollings, two Charlestonians, demonstrated that they could carry upstate counties with ease. Young Maybank, Jr., was apparently not so sure, however, for he moved to Greenville to begin his practice of law. Organized labor versus organized capital is not much of an issue these days, for the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturing associations are well in control. Even the old cry of "ring rule" evokes little response anymore—as Mr. Donald Russell found out in 1958 when he attacked the so-called "Barnwell Ring." There have been some recent eruptions over the state penitentiary, the Bushy Park Development, and the State Ports Authority. But all these explosions sounded more like firecrackers than real dynamite.

One of the more serious local issues is that of public education. And I am not referring immediately to public

school integration. I am referring to the question of local school control, reorganization of the state board of education, improvement in curriculum, aid to the poorer school districts, and money for better teachers. A hasty look at some educational statistics reveals a sad story. In 1958 South Carolina paid its classroom teachers an average salary of \$3,209, compared with a U. S. average of \$4,703. The U. S. average had risen \$447 since 1956, but South Carolina salaries had gone up only \$204 during the same two years. We ranked 44th of the 48 states. In per pupil expenditures South Carolina in 1958 spent \$211 as against \$341 for the nation as a whole, and \$506 for New York, the leading state. Again, we ranked 44th.

Now, with South Carolina income being as low as it is relative to other states, how can we improve the situation? A number of our school districts are in serious financial condition with little hope for immediate improvement short of some severe tax re-organization and tax increases. That we have as many good teachers as we have, can be attributed mainly to one factor, well known to you all: a highly immobile labor supply of married women who are college graduates and who wish to supplement their husbands' incomes. The competent young single people can command better salaries in other states. I believe the public school problems are genuinely disturbing South Carolinians now. Last July Mr. Charles E. Daniel suggested that we begin a "crash program of quality education"; more recently Governor Hollings suggested the educational slogan of "from fiftieth to first." And just this week Mr. Russell, in another bid for the governorship, had made educational improvement his No. 1 plank.

Our colleges—the white ones I mean—seem to be in fair shape, except for their graduate schools, and, for the moment, some of their football teams. The white colleges have had great improvement in physical facilities in the past ten years, and, I think, in the quality of teaching personnel. Unfortunately, as yet, South Carolina does not have an atmosphere conducive to academic freedom in our colleges. And the Negro colleges, by most any comparison, fall well behind the white schools.

Excluding foreign affairs, South Carolina politicians seem to be mainly concerned about two other issues: (1) increasing federal interference and regulation (meaning socialism) *versus* states rights; (meaning laissez-faire) and (2) racial integration *versus* segregation. These issues are intertwined; and all outspoken South Carolina politicians take the conservative side, obviously because all available evidence indicates this to be the view of a majority of the white voters. On the role of the federal government there is some variation of opinion among the leading politicians, however; and they are not necessarily consistent in their support of states rights. On the one hand, they may view with genuine alarm a federal bill to extend medical aid to the aged, but on the other hand, they may welcome federal interstate highways, federal aid to agricultural education, and federal tariff laws to protect textile manufacturers. Sometimes it is extremely difficult for conservative-inclined politicians to turn down lavish

grants of federal aid—especially in consideration of the low economic status of most South Carolina voters.

If I may be permitted to digress a moment, let me say that Republican writer Arthur Larsen in his little book *What Are We For?* reminds us that the old terms "right-wing" and "left wing" (or conservative vs. liberal) are frequently ill used. More generally it is a question of "what's good for me at the moment" *vs.* "what's good for the nation in the long run."

Basically, our conservative, states-rights view is deeply imbedded in Southern history. As early as 1787 some Southern statesmen were conscious of our minority position and the need to find a way to protect our institution of slavery. (States rights is a convenient defense when your side is outvoted in Washington; conversely, nationalism is your best defense when your team is in the minority within your state). With the rise of the abolitionist tide after 1830, the South became increasingly terrified with the prospect of federal interference in our domestic affairs. And so the Civil War came.

As we look back on that tragic conflict, we can see that it erupted not because the Negro was a slave, but because the slave was a Negro. He was *black*. In other words, if the slaves had been white like the indentured servants of colonial times, they could have been gradually emancipated and absorbed into Southern society. But no! They were black—and this would have created a great sociological problem that seemed insoluble to the South. It still seems insoluble. In 1928 historian U. B. Phillips wrote that the presence of the Negro was the *central theme* of Southern history.

Once the Negro had secured his freedom the South was unwilling to grant further concessions except when forced to it. By use of black codes, 8-box elections laws, Jim Crow laws, literacy tests, poll taxes, and even lynching, we endeavored to keep the ex-slaves in a subservient position. It has taken federal action to secure for them a *start* toward equal voting privileges, equal education opportunities, equality in the courts of law, and equal job rights. I know of no instance since Wade Hampton when a South Carolina politician has openly advocated a non-discriminatory policy toward our Negro citizens.

The fact that no politician has stepped forward to help prepare the public for the shock of desegregation, does not mean that our politicians are incapable of adjusting to the trend of the times. Some will frankly tell you that they will follow public opinion on the matter, whichever way it shifts. And some are even now trimming their sails for a change of course. An example of change can be seen in the attitude of Senator Olin D. Johnson. As governor in 1944 he vigorously fought against permitting Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary, and he proposed drastic legislation to block their voting. He openly vowed that should his proposed laws prove inadequate "we South Carolinians will use the necessary methods to retain white supremacy in our primaries." That was in 1944. However, on September 3, 1961, he wrote in the *New York Times Magazine*: "I, for one, think every

qualified citizen should have, and exercise, the right to vote." I do not mean to imply that Senator Johnston does not still vigorously believe in white supremacy, but it does seem that he is adjusting somewhat to conditions over which he has no control.

I suspect that Negroes in some black-belt counties are still intimidated from registering and voting, but politicians no longer openly admit it, anymore that they openly condone lynching. This is a far cry from the politics of "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman and "Coley" Blease. Undoubtedly, recent events in North Carolina and Georgia have cooled the segregationist spirit in our state, but our politicians feel that they must fight a rearguard action anyway. But no matter, some of our greatest heroes—Lee, Jackson, Forrest—fought for a lost cause. When the federal court battle is ended in South Carolina, then some of our political leaders will gracefully bow to the inevitable. Will the state as a whole yield as gracefully as our neighbors? I cannot tell, for we lack some of their assets that aided in the peaceful transition. Liberal newspapers are scarce in South Carolina, and we have no cosmopolitan center like Atlanta with a liberal professional and business leadership.

Whenever, desegregation comes—or token integration, if you will—(and some politicians privately think next September 1 will be the deadline), it will permit more academic freedom on our college campuses; thus free discussion of controversial issues can in time become a reality. Presently, I know that many South Carolina college administrators champion academic freedom, realizing that our state can boast of no great institution of higher learning until free discussion prevails on our campuses. Be that as it may, the reaction of the legislature to Dr. Frank Graham's appearance at Winthrop last spring clearly showed that liberal views cannot yet get a hearing at our state-supported colleges. This is unfortunate, for, after all, the liberals are sometimes right.

In winding up the matter of political issues, let me quote from my recent *South Carolina History*:

"Regardless of the issues involved, post-1945 political campaigns did not create the interest of the pre-war contests. The public increasingly turned to other recreational outlets or followed the political battles via radio and television. Where the old spellbinders, 'Pitchfork Ben,' 'Coley,' and 'Cotton Ed,' attracted thousands to their rallies, Strom Thurmond and Olin D. Johnston drew hundreds. With rare exceptions, recent campaigns have been relatively mild and devoid of the color and bitter partisanship of yester-year. The best example of the decline of public enthusiasm for politics is to be noted in the state's congressional elections. Of 48 potential regular primary races in six districts from 1944 through 1958, only 16 took place and only four incumbents were defeated . . ."

I see little evidence to cause me to modify that opinion. The 1960 Congressional elections saw the Democratic incumbents again easily come through the primaries. In the presidential election, Kennedy carried the state. But

two small clouds have appeared on the horizon. One is the diffusion of political power in the state legislature. Whereas, in 1958 the low country, rural senators controlled 27 of 35 committee chairmanships in the upper house, a recent committee re-organization has given the upcountry 10 of the now 23 chairmanships. At present, no senator chairs more than two committees. Formerly, some chaired three or four, or even five. Moreover, after a long dry season, state senators from the large counties—Spartanburg, Charleston, Florence—have moved into important committee posts. In view of the oft-quoted statement that South Carolina is ruled by a senatorial oligarchy, this may prove to be an important shift. It may also break the black-belt, rural control of the state senate and thus pave the way for a new state constitutional convention. As you know, our present constitution goes back to Tillman's day and is now encumbered with over 200 amendments.

The other small cloud is the growth of the Republican Party. Within the past 20 years it has become respectable to be a Republican in South Carolina. No longer are Republicans subjected to social ostracism as they were in "Tieless Joe" Tolbert's heyday of the 1920's. Mr. Boineau's election of the General Assembly was quite a landmark, and almost weekly I read of local Republican activity throughout the state. For the first time in my memory there are two Republicans actively and openly seeking their party's nomination for the United States Senate. Under the leadership and guidance of young and active men, the party may well have a bright future in our state. Nevertheless, you should not expect the growth to be rapid. Democratic tradition will be hard to overcome, and no political party may achieve any permanent success until it builds up a state-wide organization that can elect candidates to state and local offices. So far the Republicans have not done this—with the exception of Mr. Boineau and Clemson mayor L. P. Crawford. When local Republican courthouse rings are able to take over a fair share of the South Carolina counties, then the party will have come into its own in this state. With hard work, their opportunities seem fairly promising, for most South Carolina Democrats have not felt kindly toward the National Democratic organization since the days of FDR. Some Democratic politicians would undoubtedly swap parties—if they thought they could still win, and some might change anyway.

How will the two-party system affect white supremacy in South Carolina? Quite naturally we may expect the Negroes to throw their votes to the party that offers them the most; meanwhile, the federal government is pressing for the end of segregation. However, the Negro population has gradually dwindled until it makes up only one-third of the South Carolina total. Thus, no matter what happens, it seems to me that the whites will control the state government for years to come. In time, the Negroes may be able to achieve considerable political control in a few black belt counties, as was the case in Georgetown and Beaufort until 1895. It is too bad we spend so much time and energy on the race issue to the exclusion of

other vitally important matters. In reality the issue of race is rapidly becoming a nationwide urban problem, rather than a Southern rural problem. I hope we can soon come to realize this and concentrate much of our energy on other matters.

NAMES REVEAL THE MAN AND THE LAND

By MR. CLAUDE HENRY NEUFFER

Professor of English, University of South Carolina,
at Luncheon Session, November 4, 1961:

Charleston is certainly a proper place to speak of the ancient and honorable past. We claim some antiquity for the significance attached to names. One of the first matters on Adam's agenda was to select names for the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field. The book of *Genesis* also records that the Lord changed the name of Abram to Abraham—(adding the meaning, Father of Many Nations), and Jacob after wrestling with the angel was called Israel—Meaning Prince of God.

In the *Iliad*, Homer recognized the importance of the vivid epithet in his place names: "Hellas, home of fair women; Thisbe, haunt of Doves; Iton, mother of flocks." He also understood the force of descriptive names for his heroic warriors: "Diomedes of the Loud War Cry; Bright-helmeted Hector; and Swift-footed or Wrathful Achilles."

Names like these or such suggestive ones as Richard the Lion-Hearted, William the Conqueror, or Stonewall Jackson call up connotations of invincible valor.

In English Literature the most delightful account of the problem of selecting an heroic name for a child is found in Lawrence Sterne's immortal *Tristram Shandy*. The choice of a name for his son was of great consequence to Mr. Walter Shandy, since he believed that there existed a mighty and mystic efficacy in the right name, saying:

"How many Ceasars and Pompeys by mere inspiration of their patronyms have performed worthy deeds. And how many, he would add, who might have done exceedingly well in the world, had not their characters and spirits been totally weakened and Nicodemused into nothing."

By a cruel irony Mr. Shandy's son failed to receive the mighty name chosen by his father—Trismegistus. Through an error he was christened Tristram.

In other literature the ordeal of choosing a name is of great import. Thus Don Quixote devoted four days of searching before choosing the name Rosinante for his chivalric steed. Arthur and Roland had names for their invincible swords—Excalibur and Durandal.

In our own country, place names have often possessed poetic and connotative power. Thomas Wolfe in *Of Time and the River* spoke of the mighty music of such names as the Monongahela, the Colorado, the Rappahannock, and the Swannanoa—names suggesting a wide and lovely land.

Stephen Vincent Benét also sensed the glory of American Names:

"I have fallen in love with American names,
The sharp names that never get fat,
The snakeskin titles of mining claims,
The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
Tuscon and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat.

"I shall not rest quite in Montparnasse.
I shall not lie easy at Winchelsea.
You may bury my body in Sussex grass,
You may bury my tongue at Chammédy,
I shall not be there, I shall rise and pass.
Bury my heart at Wounded Knee."

American writers have often resorted to Indian names because of their aboriginal richness. Whitman in "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking" used Paumanok instead of Long Island; Thomas Wolfe in *Look Homeward Angel* called North Carolina Catawba; William Faulkner chose the name Yoknapatawpha for his mythical Southern Realm. Henry Thoreau named his little boat the Musketaquid, the Indian name for the Concord River.

Washington Irving also was particularly sensitive to the higher poetic quality of Indian names. In one of his *Knickerbocker Miscellanies* he says:

"I have discovered the Indian names of various places in my neighborhood, and have found them infinitely superior to the trite, poverty-stricken names which had been given by the settlers. A beautiful pastoral stream, for instance, which winds for many a mile through one of the loveliest little valleys in the State, has long been known by the commonplace name of 'Saw Mill River.' In the old Indian grants it is designated as the Neperan. Another, a perfectly wizard stream, which winds through the wildest recesses of Sleepy Hollow, bears the humdrum name of Mill Creek: in the Indian grant it sustains the euphonious title of the Pocantico."

A writer who knows and loves his native environs this well will make the story of his parish more interesting than another would the history of the world. Mark Twain was such a man and also one who saw the authentic flavor of such indigenous names as Injun Joe, Muff Potter, Jackass Hill, Angel's Camp, and Calaveras County. He knew that an environment is an abstraction until it receives a name.

However, we often find that the people who put names on places are often so prosaic and unimaginative that they resort even to numbers and letters.

Alexis de Tocqueville, writing of his impressions of America in 1831 complains of practical, pragmatic Philadelphia using numbers instead of names for its streets:

"Philadelphia is, I believe, the only city in the world where it has occurred to people to distinguish the streets by numbers and not by names. I am living in Street No. 3. Don't you find that only a people whose imagination is frozen could invent such a system?"

M. de Troqueville's own beloved Paris was certainly more rescriptive when it named one of its little Latin

Quarter Streets "The Little Cat Who Went Fishing." We in South Carolina also proved more spiritual and poetic when we named a small stream "The Branch of the Infant Jesus." And Julia Peterkin has the delightful name "Heaven's Gate Church" in her novel *Black April*.

Yet sometimes elegant inanity does replace a raw but authentic name. Thus Bull Pen Road becomes Daffodill Lane; Grassy Gutter Road becomes Belle Meadows Lane; and Whale Rock Road is prettified to Ferncliffe Boulevard. These, however, are not in South Carolina.

Such a so-called improvement as this was made in Aiken, South Carolina, some years ago when the Aiken Improvement Society temporarily dehumanized *Whiskey Road* to *Cherokee Road*. But the good citizens of Aiken soon reversed this decision and Whiskey Road came back to its pristine priority.

Although the strong, indigenous names are desirable, it may be that the citizens of Aiken County were justified in changing the name of a small section from *Pole Cat* to *Montmorenci*, for the lovely Vale of Montmorenci in France. It is said that some of the die-hards were appeased by being told that *Montmorenci* was French for *Pole Cat*.

My particular interest has, of course, been South Carolina Names; and as editor of *Names in South Carolina* since 1954, I have searched and researched explanations of our State's nomenclature.

From my work with this journal I am convinced that a study of our names will reveal a great deal about our history, our mores, and our own inimitable Southern character sometimes so sadly misjudged and misunderstood by those of a more frigid climate and a colder reason.

To the investigator, the names of our rivers: Coosawhatchie, Combahee, Ashepoo, Edisto, Congaree, Santee, Stone, Wappoo, Wando, Pee Dee, and Waccamaw speak clearly of our Indian aborigines.

The era of Spanish exploration survives in the name St. Helena Island in Beaufort County. Here the Spanish made a settlement in the early sixteenth century, calling it Santa Elena.

The earliest French influence exists in the name Port Royal so named by the French Colony under Jean Ribault.

The name *Carolina* was first written *Carolana*, commemorating the Latinized version of the name of Charles I of England, who granted a charter to a vast territory in the New World to Sir Robert Heath in 1629. However, Charles II later renamed our province *Carolina*.

Charles Town, of course, also commemorates Charles II; and Georgetown, George II; Beaufort was named for the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Lords Proprietors.

The era of Proprietary Government is recorded in counties named for the Lords Proprietors: Berkeley, Colleton, and Clarendon. One of these royal gentlemen, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper is memorialized by the names of two of our sacred rivers, which flow nearby. The 17th

Century philosopher John Locke, friend of Lord Ashley Cooper, was for a time memorialized by the name of an island off our coast, south of Charleston. This name, unfortunately, has been lost.

The rich contributions of the French Huguenots remain with us in place names such as Abbeville, Bordeaux, Gaillard Island, and Porcher's Bluff. We have also from the French many distinguished South Carolina family names: Legare, Ravenel, Huger, Porcher, Simons, Manigault, Prioleau, and DeSaussure. The pronunciation of these reveals clearly what happens to French Names in an English speaking country. We have done just as the English did when they pronounced the place name *Beau Lieu* as *Bewly*.

Our French names have often gone through strange transformations by later generations. *French Quarter Creek* (near the Cooper River) has been corrupted by many to Fresh Water Creek. A section on Wadmalaw Island is today known as the *Last Tree* section. It originally bore the distinguished title of the De Lasteyrie Plantation, because it was the estate of Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, husband of Martha Washington Seabrook.

Another most revealing source of information on the character of our South Carolina ancestors is the names given in the Ante-bellum era to farms and plantations. In the Low-Country we most often find such classical and historic resignations as Belvidere, Parnassus, or Runnymede. While in the Up-Country we are most likely to find simpler, homespun titles such as the Buck Stand, Swimming Pens, or Cotton Hill.

The Plantation names often reveal a great deal of the history and national origins of our people. On the Cooper River is Silk Hope, bearing witness to an industry brought to South Carolina by French Huguenots.

Near Georgetown there is an Allston place called Waveley, showing the influence of Walter Scott; in this section also appear names giving evidence of the Scottish influence on South Carolina—Rossdu, Caledonia, and Bannockbrun.

Plantations often reveal other information of former times. Thus Shell House Plantation on Edisto Island is so named because its foundations are made of tabby shell (a mixture of lime and oyster shells). Bleak House, also on Edisto, was given this name by John F. Townsend I, an ardent admirer of Dickens. Langdon Cheves gave the name Lang Syne to his plantation near Ft. Motte; this splendid place was later to become the home of Julia Peterkin.

To pass to a less pretentious source, an examination of the names of Charleston's Alleys and little lanes reveals much valuable South Caroliniana. Miss Katherine Simons, the Charleston novelist, has done an incomparable job on the names of these by-streets in three articles which have appeared in *Names in South Carolina*.

My remarks here are taken mainly from these writings. Among these charming names we find Dutch Church Alley, hard by Dr. Bachman's (Audubon's collaborator)

St. John's Lutheran Church; St. Michael's Alley, regrettably recently changed to St. Michael's Place.

In a more secular tone we find Bottle Alley, Mulatto Alley, and Bloody Alley. There is also a Rope Lane, evidence that rope making was once an industry in Charleston. Strawberry Lane is derived from the fact that M. Noisette, a San Domingan French, operated a vegetable farm here, where he sold marvelous strawberries. Fenwick's Lane, Swinton's Lane, and Lynch's Lane are reminiscent of distinguished South Carolina family names.

Charleston, of course, has its immortal Catfish Row. DuBose Heyward created this classic alley by taking Cabbage Row from its rightful location on lower Church Street and relocating it on East Bay and renaming it Catfish Row.

When looking lovingly over these inimitable names I feel exactly as Miss Simons expressed it: "Oh, where are the Alleys of yesteryear?"

"Weems Court—pronounced Wims and spelled *Whims* on old charts—is still here. So is Zigzag Alley, but now called Lightwood. Burns Lane—formerly Blackbird or Raper's Alley—has now achieved respectability. But gone are gallant Fort Street and Inglis Arch, which ran from Bedon's Alley to East Bay; also farewell to French Alley close by the French Huguenot Church."

South Carolinians have always been bold, vivid, and eloquent in the choices of place names, whether they are designating a town, a church, a plantation, a creek, or swamp. Even certain fields on Rice and Cotton Plantations often were given particular names. I remember being pointed out one such as *Brave Dog Field*.

On Edisto Island even the little tide-water inlets or gutters often carried such particular identification as Mellisham Gutter (for the Mellichampe family) and Bruckmout Gutter (Broad-mouth).

In Sumter County the three dips in the road between Wedgefield and Cane Savannah are known as The Wreck, Hatchet Camp, and Drunken Dick.

Pickens County has a settlement called *Nine Times* because it is located at the place where a most circuitous mountain road crosses a small stream for the ninth time. At the eighth crossing of this same creek its waters are known as Baptizing Branch, for this is the place where the little stream first becomes deep enough for a proper baptism.

In searching out the origins of Names in our State, I have often come across many interesting and puzzling problems. Many difficulties were met with in seeking an explanation of the name Haughabook Swamp—a large stretch of marshland lying along Congaree Creek near Columbia. The name has appeared in print variously as Haugaboo, Hugaboo, Huckabuck, and Hughabook. Explanations of its origin run the gamut from Norse Legend to the Hogolohge Indians of the Savannah River Valley. Through collaboration with one of my students I found that the name was derived from an early Lexington County German family—the Haughabooks. Dr. Gilbert Voight, for-

merly professor at Newberry College, says that the original spelling must have been *Hagenbuch*. The German Protestants represented by this family made their first settlement in this region in 1737 at a place they called Saxe-Gotha in honor of the birthplace of a daughter-in-law of George II—a name revealing something of their origin. However, in 1785 the name was changed to the ubiquitous Lexington to honor the heroic patriots who fought at the Battle of Lexington. A good name but certainly less an index of the people's background than Saxe-Gotha.

The name *Shuckpeneddy* on the Savannah River in Abbeville County also remained an enigma to me for some time. My first deduction was that it must be a euphonious Indian name. I was somewhat disillusioned when I discovered that the name was derived from the fact that in years past there had been a shuck pen located near an eddy on the Savannah River where an early cattle farmer shucked fodder to feed his stock.

Near Shuckpen Eddy the majestic Savannah River makes a sharp bend, causing the water to bubble and seethe. This part of the river is called the Hominy Pot. This certainly reveals something of the culinary culture of the region. There is one other puzzling name along this same stretch of the River—Ring Jaw Shoals. I am still searching for an authentic explanation of this one.

In Marlboro County I came upon an entrancing little name—Beauty Spot, designation a particularly beautiful tract of land along Crooked Creek and extending for about three miles from Bennettsville to Adamsville. Here we find Beauty Spot Church, sacred to the Methodist of Marlboro County, for it is the site of the first Methodist Church in the country and it is a shrine where Bishop Asbury preached. In his journal for February 23, 1788, the Bishop tells of his presiding over the first Quarterly Conference held in this part of the State:

"I attended the Quarterly Meeting at Beauty Spot: the weather was cold, but I had great assistance in *Isaiah XXXV, 1-6*."

Dealing with names is a fascinating pursuit, and I have come across pure poetry in unusual places: Baptist Churches with such melodious names as Chime Bell, Love's Spring, Whispering Pine, and Crooked Run; a Methodist Church called Swallow Savannah; plantations named Parnassus and Wappaoola; rivers called Ashepoo and Socastee.

Indeed our names are various and vivid. There are the genuine and indigenous, such as Hominy Pot, Possum Corners, Ring Jaw Shoals, Shuckpen Eddy, and Rum Gully. We are blest with such interesting variety as Devil's Woodyard, the Bishop's Fishpond, Whiskey Road, Temperance Hill, Whale Branch, Flea-bite Creek, Raccoon Road, Hungry Neck, Promised Land, Pigeon Point, and Buzzard's Roost.

As we look into the diverse elements of our State's nomenclature, we will surely repeat John Dryden's comment on Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims*: "Here is God's plenty."

SCHOOL SECTION — SCLA

BY ELIZABETH G. STEPHENS,
Spartanburg High School

The School Section of the South Carolina Library Association met in Charleston on November 3 at 2:30 o'clock at the Frances Marion Hotel. Miss Carolyn Harper, Columbia High School, Chairman of the Section, called the meeting to order, made a few pertinent announcements and turned proceedings over to the Program Chairman, Mrs. Ida Belle Wylie, Chester High School. Mrs. Wylie acted as moderator for a program on *Library Quarters*. She introduced the two participants, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, Spartanburg High School and Mr. W. B. Southerlin, Supervisor of Schoolhouse Planning, South Carolina Educational Finance Commission. Mrs. Stephens urged all librarians to participate actively in this planning, writing down ideas, discarding, and rewriting; to visit other libraries in order to get good ideas; to study standards for school libraries and to plan accordingly; to be able to give good and valid reasons for asking for these plans to be carried out; to work closely with the architects and builders; to sell the ideas to them by the validity of the suggestions. Mrs. Stephens discussed location, space, arrangement, color scheme and pitfalls to avoid. Questions were asked and suggestions were made by members of the division.

Then Mr. Southerlin endorsed the above suggestions, stressing the fact that time is needed in the planning; told that this department endorses the co-operation of the librarian in the planning. He then showed slides which pointed up good and bad conditions in new school libraries. He urged that librarians plan libraries to suit the needs of the school and to fit in with the curriculum. After more questions and suggestions the meeting was adjourned.

LIBRARIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY IN PLANNING LIBRARY FACILITIES

BY DR. W. B. SOUTHERLIN,
Director of Schoolhouse Planning,
South Carolina Education Finance Commission

It is of primary importance in determining facilities and areas for either a high or elementary school librarian plan together. The *kind of library* which a particular school should have will depend upon the instructional methods and educational learnings which are to be offered in the school. Consequently, the librarian must be on the planning throughout the entire year.

Questions which should be answered in considering plans for a library regardless of whether it is building a new library or using an existing building which is being remodeled might be as follows: Is a library primarily a place to store and read books, or is it to be a service center for the school? What is the prevailing philosophy of this school? How will the library resources and services effect the growth of the pupils? Is this program

for all the pupils? Are all pupils being prepared for reading readiness in the elementary school and being taught to improve their reading? What resources other than books and traditional library material will be housed in and distributed by the library? Do teachers and parents want their pupils to learn by doing, to learn to be resourceful, to work independently, and do parents want their pupils to assume group responsibility? What educational values for living in a pre society are seen in relatively unrestricted student use of library resources? What provisions will be made for transporting library sources to instructional rooms? What is the attitude toward decentralization of the library resources? What uses will be made of the library resources by the community at large? Do they want the brighter pupils to be able to delve successfully into the complexities of their problems? Are the library services to supplement all the areas of the curriculum? To what degree does the librarian work with teachers and parents on the individual problems of their students? No other area of the school will vary more than the library, depending on the answers to these questions and the degree to which the planners implement the answers.

Every part of the library plan should be considered from the point of view of the use which is to be made of the library facilities in the given school situation. The library should emphasize the use of materials rather than the guarding of them.

All librarians know the sizes which should be expected for library facilities in relation to size of student body. It should be emphasized that standard library equipment should be purchased from regular library supply houses, and any other such furniture purchased from other firms should be required to follow very rigid standard dimensions.

The librarian should emphasize adequate work and storage space for the library outside the reading room, of course adjacent to the room and glass partitions so that the librarian can have complete supervision of the entire library at all times. The use of any portion of the reading center as work space distracts the readers and makes the room a less attractive, desirable place for the students. The workroom should be equipped with electric outlets, a sink, running water, hot and cold, work tables, chairs, shelving, and a typewriter. Shelf space for storage of reading materials not in current use should be provided in a work room in an adjoining room in addition to the workroom.

In many schools the office for the librarian as well as the work and storage area are adjacent. In any case, a desk, chair, letter size office file, and a section of low height shelving for professional books is needed for the librarian.

In every case, one or more conference rooms should be provided with glass paneling to facilitate supervision of all areas of the library. The number and size of conference rooms needed will depend on the size of school and the type of instructional program. Each conference

room, should be equipped with a table, electric outlets, chairs, and one or two sections of shelving.

One should not overlook providing for the handling of two types of equipment in the instructional material center. The space for permanently stored materials and rental or loan material is necessary. An inventory of instructional aids currently belonging to the school plus a liberal allowance of space for future development will furnish an idea of space needed. Storage space should not be overlooked for films, film strips, recordings, projectors, radios, tape recorders, maps, posters, and the like. The amount of space required for storage for rental or temporary loan materials will not have to be large, but such space should be separated from the storage of permanent materials.

Ribbon type windows in the library permit maximum shelving in the area. Casement windows should not be used in the library throughout since they are so difficult to operate, especially for ventilation purposes. Venetian blinds or other shading devices will protect the students from bright sunlight.

The school should insist that a well qualified illuminating engineer be secured so as to provide adequate light for all the areas of the library. Particularly adequate lighting should be provided for shelves, tables, charging desks, and every area of the library to be used. Ventilation in the library should be supplemented by outside air or preferable by air conditioning.

Floor covering should be of such material as to deaden sound of feet or other noises. To a reasonable degree, a color tone should have a light reflecting quality of at least 30 per cent.

In planning or remodeling of a library, the planner should analyze the aims of the library, what will be housed in the room, and how much space will be allotted for various materials. This will of course differ somewhat from school to school, but the librarian is so trained that she will be able to assist very clearly in this field.

It is important to remember, however, that much has been written on planning school libraries as more and more librarians are coming into existence. Hence, the librarian confronted with the problem of establishing a school library, may look to many sources for help. First, there is literature of the profession, which will prove of great value. Secondly, there is in South Carolina, Miss Nancy Jane Day, State Supervisor of School Library Service, who will be glad to give advice and help plan the remodeling of an existing school or planning a new building and outlining the spaces desirable in the library.

The state and national organizations provide services to help beginning librarians and set up libraries whether or not they are in existing buildings are to be newly constructed. At the national level, there is the American Association of School Librarians with which you are familiar. You have your own state association of school

librarians, and it is suggested that you feel free to get in touch with other elementary or high school librarians in your area who will be happy to help both you and the profession for aiding the planning of a new or remodeled school library. So much has been done in the field already that it would be foolish not to use such research as a starting point in planning.

There are at least six good reasons why any school library cannot afford to do without a centralized school library. First, financially, it is most impossible to equip all the classrooms with books and materials youngsters could use during the year. Second, because of space limitations only a small number of materials for the particular grade levels, would make up each classroom collection. A much larger range of reading materials is available when all resources are pooled. 3. The centralized library offers many learning experiences in using materials and looking up facts through use of library tools such as a card catalog and reader's guides. 4. The student has the help and guidance of one trained especially in the selection and use of materials—a skilled librarian. 5. Teachers are relieved of technical details of handling materials and have more time for more actual teaching. 6. The elementary students continue on to high school with habits which have been developed in an elementary centralized school library, and will be able to aid themselves greatly when doing their high school work.

The library is the nerve center of a good school and it may be said to be an administrative agency that will pay large dividends in good reading habits for every dollar invested in furniture, books and materials. School libraries should be wisely and well remembered when annual school budgets are made out. No library should be denied the opportunity to exist and serve the children of its school. The success of each student is dependent upon the type of library provided for the child regardless of whether it be high school or elementary school.

SCLA EXECUTIVE BOARD ACTIONS

November 2, 1961 — January 20, 1962

Passed the following motions: *that* the Registration Fee for the annual meeting be increased to \$2.00; library school students will not have to pay this fee; *that* a budget be prepared in advance for 1962 (see report elsewhere in this issue); *that* the Treasurer's books be audited at the end of each year; *that* \$100.00 be given to the ALA Building Fund.

Referred to the Constitution Committee the recommendations that the Editor of the *South Carolina Librarian* be made a member of the Executive Committee, SCLA; and that the Budget Committee be made a standing committee.

(*Editor's note:* Other Executive Board actions are self-explanatory, as reported elsewhere in this issue, as recorded in MINUTES, etc.)

PROPOSED 1962 SCLA BUDGET (Adopted Jan. 20, 1962)

ANTICIPATED INCOME

Balance on hand after all 1961 bills paid (does not include Savings Account).....	\$1,435.05
Personal and institutional memberships, subscriptions, etc., 1962 (Estimate)	715.00
Exhibitors at 1962 Convention (Estimate of 25 at \$25 per exhibit)	625.00
Registration at 1962 Convention (Estimate of 150 at \$2 per registrant)	300.00
Profit on sale of 1962 Convention meal tickets (Estimate)	75.00

GRAND TOTAL ANTICIPATED
INCOME\$3,150.05

BUDGETED EXPENDITURES

1. Memberships—	
S. E. L. A.	5.00
A. L. A.	75.00
A. L. A. Exhibits	
Roundtable	2.00
S. C. Council for	
Common Good	10.00
	92.00
2. Expenses of Officers of the	
Association—	
President	50.00
Treasurer	100.00
Secretary	10.00
Exec. Board Travel	
(1-way at 9c)	140.00
A. L. A. Councilor Travel ..	225.00
S. E. L. A. Representative	
Travel	25.00
	550.00
3. Sections—College (carry	
forward \$100 for newspaper	
project from 1961)	100.00
For 1962	100.00
School	100.00
Trustee	100.00
Public	100.00
	500.00
4. Committees of the	
Association—	
National Library Week	
1962-63	150.00
Recruiting	25.00
Planning	5.00
Membership	25.00

Editor, South Carolina	
Librarian	10.00
Handbook publication	350.00

565.00

5. Annual Convention	
Expenses—	
Local arrangements	
committee	125.00
Space for Exhibits	
(25 at \$10)	250.00
Exhibits Chairman for	
gratuities, etc.	20.00
Convention speakers:	
Honoraria—2 at \$25 each	50.00
1 at \$50	50.00
Hotels and Meals	
for 3 at \$30	90.00
Travel—1 at \$100	100.00
2 at \$25 each ..	50.00

735.00

6. Contingency Fund	58.05
	58.05

7. Transfer to Savings	
Account	650.00
	650.00

TOTALS\$3,150.05 \$3,150.05

Respectfully submitted,
Jane Wright, Chairman
J. Mitchell Reames
Jessie G. Ham

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the South Carolina Library Association Executive Committee

FROM: Betty Martin, Executive Director, National Library week, 1962

SUBJECT: National Library Week Activities

The state chairman was selected early in August. Miss J. M. Perry, Attorney-at-Law, accepted this position. She was the first woman admitted to the Bar in South Carolina, and is included in the latest edition of "Who's Who of American Women."

A meeting of the planning committee was held on August 24, in Columbia. This committee was composed of the South Carolina Library Association President, President-elect, chairman or representative of each section of SCLA, 1961 NLW Executive Director, and a representative from the State Library Board. General plans were formu-

lated, and the following objectives for South Carolina were adopted:

- To promote the establishment of library service for every citizen
- To provide free access to information as a source of continuing education
- To interpret librarianship and library service of all types.

It was decided that the State Committee would be composed of the NLW County Chairmen, and two meetings were planned; one on October 28, 1961, and the other is scheduled for February 3, 1962. I am closing a copy of the program for the first meeting. County Chairmen positions have been filled in all except six of our counties.

A letter was written to the presiding officers of each civic, professional, religious, or educational organization in the state, asking for their cooperation in observing National Library Week.

Materials for distribution have been developed concerning school, college, and public libraries. Samples of these are enclosed.

The planning committee expressed a hope that this year publicity and activities in each county would focus on the major objective, based on the local library needs. It was also stressed that plans at the local level should include means to originate action to implement the county objective.

Any suggestions which you may have to help make 1962 National Library Week a vigorous, dynamic experience would be most welcome. Your active participation would be most helpful.

(Editor's note: THANKS, Mrs. Martin, and Miss Perry! We know that lots of hard work is involved in this "labor of love.")

BOOK REVIEWS

DONALD DAVIDSON. *The Long Street*. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1961.

By Dr. James T. Stewart, Professor of English, and Chairman of the Department, Furman University.

Donald Davidson's *The Long Street* is a collection of poems not previously published in book form. The reader is initially impressed with the variety found in the collection. Geographically, identifiable settings range from Vermont to Middle Tennessee to South Carolina to—in one instance—France, where Professor Davidson served in the American Expeditionary Force in the first world war. Chronologically, the poems range from 1919 to as late as 1960, when at a private gathering in Greenville, Professor Davidson read from manuscript certain of the selections. Some of the poems were first published in such magazines as *The Sewanee Review*, *The Georgia Review*, *The Virginia Quarterly Review*, and *The Fugitive*. Many of the poems are based on personal experience and recollection. The first of the five sections of the book, called

"Northern Summers," deals with Vermont, with the countryside and the people—rural and urban—encountered there. Specific people, farms, and monuments provide the backgrounds for the poems. Poems in other sections are based on Professor Davidson's familiarity with the Tennessee scene—The Cumberland River, Chestnut Ridge, and Blue-Stocking Hollow; and there are allusions to the men who, with Davidson, were the leading Agrarians—Ransom, Tate, Warren, Lytle, and Owsley. Of these scenes and people Davidson has the deep knowledge which can come only from long association.

For an understanding of another considerable group of poems, one must have some knowledge of literature, history, legend, and mythology. Otherwise the significance of allusions to Descartes, Troy, Copernicus, Orestes, Einstein, Circe, Scylla, and Orpheus is lost.

If on the surface there is variety, in all but the earliest poems a steady philosophy, a unifying repetition of themes, is discernible: only through preservation of traditional values can man survive as an individual human being and achieve any form of salvation. A synthesis of these themes appears in "The Case of Motorman 17," which is the entire fourth section of the book. It describes, in the form of a drama, the commitment proceedings against Orestes Brown, a happy individual among individuals in the hill country, who moves to the city and is assigned a number and the job of operating a street car on a line used by a learned theologian who is a distant relative of Orestes. Motorman 17, Orestes Brown, sees signs—three women, an owl, then an old woman—which his relative declines to recognize; there are fires on the street car and at the home of the Reverend Brown, fires which Orestes extinguished with water from a well long abandoned because of the Reverend's preference for the city water lines. At the trial Orestes is committed for "a program/ Of therapeutic attention/In a modern hospital." The judge reaches his decision after hearing "testimony/By modern science, liberal religion." Poet appears on behalf of Orestes Brown and is heard with interest and courtesy, "But Poetry has no standing in this Court/Or in any Court of Law." In the Epilogue Poet suggests there will be no redemption "Till poetry/And justice come again/Unless the world be dead." It is from this poem that the title of the volume is taken. In support of Orestes Brown, Poet says: "Down the Long Street we two have walked as strangers—/Strangers yet friends."

Nature, history and tradition, faith—without these, man has no chance for survival as an individual. Steadily, rural is preferred to urban ("God loves best where he unimproves"), individual to collective, concrete past to abstract present or future. In school, life, or poetry, "tame abstract must wed the wild particular/In school or art." In *The Long Street* the wedding takes place.

Of particular interest to South Carolinians are the two poems on Woodlands, the plantation home of William Gilmore Simms. Dedicated to Mary Chevillette Simms Oliphant, the poems express homage to Simms and in signifi-

cant allusions to Tarleton and Marion stress the pertinence of the particulars of the past.

The Long Street is beautifully illustrated with engravings by Theresa Sherrer (Mrs. Donald) Davidson. Scenes include "Homer Noble's Meadow" and "The Schoolhouse" from Vermont, "Southern Pines," "Harvest Time in the Black Patch," "Andrew Jackson's Hermitage," and "Fury and Flames."

The Long Street carries a sharp warning that man as individual faces extinction. The doctrine is not popular; but when man is described scientifically and apparently seriously as "a nonsymmetrical, fluid-filled sack of variable shape containing a large air bubble" and a representative of the Internal Revenue Service suggests, also apparently seriously, that a child may be assigned a social security number at birth (both statements have appeared in print recently), the warning is timely. Here is poetry which is provocative, difficult, but thoroughly rewarding.

SOME RECENT SOUTH CAROLINA FICTION

By MRS. VERONA M. THOMAS,
Spartanburg Public Library

In the last three years, most novels published with a South Carolina setting followed one of the two old patterns: the setting is coastal—generally in or near Charleston—or the time is prior to the last hundred years.

BARRY, JANE. *THE CAROLINIANS*. Doubleday, 1959. \$3.95.

This is a novel of real substance and carefully detailed background, laid in the "South Carolina backcountry" in the 1780s. Generals Morgan and Greene appear in their real roles, but the place names are so changed as to baffle this upcountry reviewer. However, the main locale Benton's Crossing, is a fairly short ride by horseback from Cowpens. Here, the heroine visits in a gracious brick residence and hears the shooting at the Battle of Cowpens. Her name is Sabrina and her father, the local leader, is a strong Loyalist, who sees his family either killed or leaving him to join the rebel cause. In a love story of unusual depth Sabrina follows her husband through several campaigns, to an eventual life in the Shennandoah Valley.

BASSO, HAMILTON. *THE LIGHT INFANTRY BALL*. Doubleday, 1959. 4.50.

Romance and intrigue along the lower South Carolina coast furnish the plot for this novel of Civil War days. The town is the same in the author's *A VIEW FROM POMPEY'S HEAD*. Politics looms large, as the hero, a minor official in the Confederate government, helps uncover a smuggling plot. Discussions into history and locale will appeal to Civil War readers, but it can also be read for the romance.

BONNER, PAUL HYDE. *THE ART OF LLEWELLYN JONES*. Scribner, 1959. \$4.50.

The central half of this long novel about an artist's devel-

opment takes place in Summerville S. C. "Gadsden" in the story. Local, social and intellectual conditions are described as they relate to the young artist's problems and decisions.

COKER, ELIZABETH BOATWRIGHT. *LA BELLE*. Dutton, 1959. \$3.95.

Subtitled "A novel based on the life of the notorious Marie Boozer." Marie was a South Carolina beauty during the Civil War; she and her mother became camp-followers to Sherman's troops. Marie moved on, scandalously, to New York and Europe, where she married Count de Pourtales. A fast-paced, rather sensational tale, with little background value about the state.

GILBREATH, FRANK BUNKER. *LOBLOLLY*. Crowell 1960. \$3.50.

This can in one sense be called a light tongue-in-cheek satire on eccentric, tradition-worshipping Charlestonians. Their doings, however, are treated as important throughout and triumphant in the end. As to plot, two orphaned New York children return to their grandmother's sloppy, decaying Charleston mansion. By Yankee aggressiveness and ingenuity, they not only rehabilitate this storied landmark, but help Uncle Eleck rebuild his half-burned collapsing plantation house. Touches of realism for non-Charleston readers are Uncle Eleck's work for the WPA Writers Program, and the advent of the paper mill to buy his once worthless loblolly pines.

HEAD, ANN. *ALWAYS IN AUGUST*. Doubleday, 1961. \$3.95.

Here is a modern-day melodrama in which the tragic events related to a stately coastal mansion take place in the sultry, humid time of year—"Always in August." The theme is an old one in English and American light fiction—an impoverished girl's ruthless and successful ambition to own the local mansion, destroying in the process the son and heir. It is told in the first person by a childhood girl friend, who thwarts her second ambition in some final pages of violence.

PETTIGREW, EDNA. *THREE IS A FAMILY*. Doubleday, 1959. \$3.95.

This cheerful, bustling story does take place in the 20th century and away from the coast—on a modern tobacco plantation near Florence. The narrator is the wife and mother, who tells in diary form her day-to-day life. She juggles her duties and interests which include a daughter just married to a man in service, a sub-teen daughter, friends, church and civic work, and planning menus, servant's duties, and gardening. It all revolves around her husband, a lawyer who tobacco farms on the side (or vice versa!) There is a pleasant surprise ending. This is a good-natured book with real feminine appeal, particularly for those in similar situations.

NON-LIBRARY USES OF NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS

BY MRS. VERONA M. THOMAS,
Spartanburg Public Library

Around South Carolina—and the nation, for that matter—new libraries of every kind are being built and planned. How do these spacious and colorful libraries compare, in variety of uses made of them as buildings, with the dim and hushed book-lending quarters of pre-World War II days?

For a quick view of a typical current situation in the state, four Spartanburg libraries and their uses are here described. Included are a grammar school, a high school, a college, and the public library. "Library uses" is narrowly defined as including only library-owned materials and library-planned activities, and "new" as being built within the past decade, the exception being the slightly older Converse College library.

The Parks Hills elementary school library, like the high school library, is basically a large central room within the relatively new building. It is light, cheerful, and contains numerous displays, mainly about books. Mrs. Alice DePass, the librarian, pointed out that its heavy and continuous use by students and teachers—which is of course its reason for being—precludes its use for other purposes. The exceptions are some common ones, true also of the high school—children studying or waiting for their rides home, visitors on PTA nights, and frequent administrative and teachers' groups meeting in this pleasant atmosphere after library hours. Occasionally, in both school libraries, displays of outside interests of a student or students are put up, such as art work, hobbies, or dolls. The school as a whole, and therefore the library, is aware of and interested in the community, Mrs. DePass said. Its policy is "to turn down nothing that will help the child." She pointed out that the perennial and much-discussed question of using school buildings during the three summer months hinges entirely on the necessary money being provided. For total operations, this would mean adding a large percentage to the present 9-months' budget.

The new Spartanburg High School library is centrally located in the impressive new site which was occupied in 1959. In addition to the bright and cheerful main library room and the librarian's office, the library has two conference rooms. One will seat ten or twelve and is used largely for administrative meetings and special interest groups, which also on occasion meet in the smaller teachers' conference room. A recent example was their use during the high school press state convention held there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, the librarian, said that special displays were from time to time made and set up in the library by non-library groups, such as items made by the home economics and art departments. The library, as Mrs. Stephens puts it, "is happy to give space to" the results of varied school and individual student projects. The recent mutually enjoyable project she gave as an example was

the mathematical Christmas tree, constructed in the library by the mathematics department. It was publicized through the school by the department and the school newspaper, and appeared in the Spartanburg newspaper.

The Converse College library, though also designed to serve its own faculty and students, is the only privately supported library of the four, with correspondingly less obligation to the general public. This large three-floor building on the front of the campus is a visual pleasure to enter.

Due to the need for classroom space, some small classes meet in the seminar rooms and the beautiful rare book room. The small auditorium is used for some larger music classes, and occasionally for the showing of slides. Ceramics made by the deaf children at Cedar Springs School have been exhibited in library cases. Former Converse students may use the library as they wish. Beyond this, the building is used exclusively to give library services to the current college community.

The exception is one of the most pleasant aspects of visual arts activity in Spartanburg. The Converse librarian, Miss Louisa Carlisle, has for many years arranged eight free art exhibits a year in the library, all publicized in the local newspaper and open to the public—in fact, intended as much for the public's enjoyment as for that of the college community. The library walls are excellent for this purpose, and Miss Carlisle reports that the exhibits are as a rule well attended.

Many of these displays are by local or South Carolina painters, and every May there is an exhibit of art by an alumna. Last May the exhibit was by Mrs. Curtis Hasty of Birmingham, a widely known painter, and this May the exhibit will be by Mrs. Cantey Venable Sutton of Raleigh, also an established painter. Miss Carlisle said that if arrangements cannot be made for the artists to bring or deliver the paintings to the library, she goes and gets them, as no library funds are spent on this cultural activity within the library.

The library used by the widest variety of persons for the greatest variety of purposes is of course the handsome new Spartanburg Public Library, opened to the public in May, 1961. Its civic auditorium, which will seat 100, is designed to be used with all types of audiovisual equipment, has walls especially planned for displays, and is the regular display area for the Spartanburg Artists' Guild. It housed for some time the winners in the art department of the 1961 Piedmont Interstate Fair, and the present exhibit is of the prize-winning entries in the third annual Springs Art Contest, held in Lancaster, S. C. in October, 1961. As a civic auditorium it is reserved and used for special meetings of non-profit organizations; the Library Board is now working on a comprehensive policy statement on its use. One library-sponsored group meets there weekly—The Tuesday Book Hour, attended mainly by mothers whose children are in the story hour. It is conducted alternately by library staff members and the group's officers, who invite outside speakers on many non-library subjects.

Another library-sponsored group, the Great Books program, follows the nationally used program and is in its first year of semi-monthly meetings in the auditorium.

The very active local Garden Club Council and its members furnish floral arrangements for the library. They have had day lily, iris, and rose shows here, overflowing from the Garden Center of books on gardening onto low shelving in the reading room.

The display cases are from time to time arranged by members of the Spartanburg Historical Association, who jointly operate the adjoining but separately operated Spartanburg Regional Museum.

LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS

The AIKEN COUNTY LIBRARY began a Great Books Discussion program Oct. 17, 1961.

October 23, 1961, a new Gerstenslager bookmobile was delivered to Allendale Headquarters of the ALLENDALE-HAMPTON-JASPER REGIONAL LIBRARY.

The FAIRFIELD COUNTY LIBRARY organized a Fine Films Study Group, and began its season December 5, 1961.

The FLORENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY has undergone extensive renovations, under the leadership of Mrs. MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON, librarian.

\$1,350,000 has been set as the goal for the new GREENVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, based on recommendations by J. RUSSELL BAILEY, library consultant of Orange, Va., to the Friends of the GREENVILLE LIBRARY.

The HARTSVILLE TOWNSHIP LIBRARY has received two air-conditioning units from the Pauline and Lee Wiggins Foundation.

October 2, 1961, ground was broken for the new JOHNSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Senator STROM THURMOND was the principal speaker.

The LANCASTER COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD has established a private, charitable trust to be known as the LANCASTER COUNTY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND, to improve present library building and to build a new building, when possible.

The MARLBORO COUNTY LIBRARY has a Garden Information Center, operated by the Garden Clubs of Bennettsville.

The MAULDIN BRANCH of the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY opened November 27, 1961.

OCONEE COUNTY LIBRARY has won a \$1,000 Book-of-the-Month Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award. Official presentation will be made during 1962 National Library Week. It has also received recently a new Gerstenslager bookmobile.

The PENDLETON BRANCH of the ANDERSON COUNTY LIBRARY was officially opened December 17, 1961. Mrs. VANCE GEORGE is in charge.

The S. C. STATE LIBRARY BOARD will sponsor two workshops, in conjunction with WINTHROP COLLEGE, July 23-August 3; and August 6-17. The Board will award 20 scholarships to each work-shop to public library employees in South Carolina.

Mr. GEORGE LINDER, SPARTANBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY librarian, reports that the overdue book, for which he was forced to sign a warrant, has been returned in a most unusual manner. It was placed, unwrapped, in a mail box, and an alert Superintendent of Mails spotted it and called Mr. LINDER. The warrant was withdrawn.

SUMTER CARNEGIE LIBRARY has its first branch outside the city limits, the DALZELL BRANCH LIBRARY, which will serve DALZELL, HORATIO, REMBERT, HAGOOD and nearby communities.

PERSONALS

Miss MARY AIKEN is librarian, Pickens County Library, Easley.

Mrs. PAUL BELK is acting librarian, Lancaster County Library.

Miss BETTY E. CALLAHAM, June, 1961 graduate of the Emory University Division of Librarianship, where she held the TOMMIE DORA BARKER Fellowship, is Field Service Librarian for the S. C. State Library Board.

Miss JOSEPHINE CROUCH, Director, Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, attended the statewide Traffic Safety Conference and the Third Annual Governor's Conference on Business, Industry, Education and Agriculture in November, 1961.

Mrs. MIRIAM GUTHRIE is librarian, Belton Library, branch of the Anderson County Library.

Mrs. JOHN A. JOHNSON is directing work with young people, Spartanburg Public Library.

Mrs. CHARLES KELLEY is librarian, Lake City Public Library.

Miss FRANCES B. REID is Head, Extension Dept., Spartanburg Public Library.

Mr. R. BRYAN ROBERTS, Reference Consultant for the S. C. State Library Board, attended library forums in Greensboro, and Durham, N. C., last October, on business reference services and interlibrary loan problems, respectively.

Mrs. GABE ROUQUIE is Head of Children's Services, Spartanburg Public Library.

Miss LOUISE STEM is librarian, Oconee County Library, Walhalla.

Mrs. MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON is librarian, Florence Public Library.

Mrs. MARJORIE HAYES TURBEVILLE is on the staff of the Horry County Memorial Library.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VEREEN is on the staff of the Horry County Memorial Library.

Miss ESTELLENE P. WALKER, Director, State Library Board; Miss ELLEN CHAPLIN, Chairman, Orangeburg County Library Board; Mrs. CATHERINE H. LEWIS, Librarian, Horry County Library; Mr. CHAPMAN J. MILLING, Jr., Librarian, Sumter Carnegie Library; and Miss ELIZABETH PORCHER, Librarian, Greenwood City and County Library, participated in the Conference on Education, Business, and Agriculture called by Governor HOLLINGS last fall.

Miss MARGARET T. WEAVER, Cataloger, resigned from the Furman University Library as of October 31, 1961, to accept a position in the library at the Martin Branch of the University of Tennessee.

Miss SARA CATHERINE WILKINSON joined the staff of the Furman University Library September 1, 1961. She is acting Cataloger, but will become Order Librarian and Assistant Cataloger when a Cataloger has been secured.

Mr. HUGH WILLCOX, of Florence, is the Chairman of the State Library Board. Mrs. HAGOOD BOSTICK, of Columbia, is Secretary of the Board, and other members are Mrs. ANGUS MACAULAY, of Chester; and Mrs. ALBERT D. OLIPHANT, of Greenville.

AASL SCHOOL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Miss V. Carolyn Harper, Librarian, Columbia High School, presided at a conference financed by the South Carolina grant from the School Library Development Project of the American Association of School Librarians. She is state chairman for Implementation of School Library Standards and served as chairman of the Planning Committee for the Conference for Coordinators of Instruction. October 14, 1961, Mrs. Alice Brooks McGuire addressed the conference. Other members of the committee included: Miss Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor of Library Services, S. C. State Dept. of Education; Miss Frances Hudgens, Supervisor of Primary and Elementary Education, State Dept.; Judson L. Brooks, Chief Supervisor, Elementary Education, State Dept.; A. B. Hair, Jr., State Agent, Negro Education, State Dept.; Mrs. Esther K. Glymp, Librarian, Granard High School, Gaffney; Mrs. Mable R. McKissick, Librarian, Sims High School, Union; Mrs. Bernice P. Middleton, chairman, Library Services Dept., State College, Orangeburg; Miss Margie Brissie, Librarian, Abbeville High School; and Mrs. Retha D. Mark, Librarian, Edmunds High School, Sumter.

The *College Section*, SCLA, will meet April 6-7 at Limestone College, Gaffney. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hinton is Chairman of the Section for 1962.

SCLA Executive Committee meetings have been scheduled for March 17, May 9, Sept. 15, Oct. 25, and Dec. 8, 1962.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETING, SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION of the SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, March 22-23, 1962:

Luncheon: 12:00 noon, Friday, March 23, First Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall;

speaker: Mr. B. M. Holcombe, Coordinator, National Defense Education Act, S. C. State Department of Education; *subject:* "The Minimum Foundation Program and the Librarian."

Officers of the School Library Section are: Mrs. Retha D. Mark, Librarian, Edmunds High School, Sumter, president; Mrs. Carrie C. Boggs, Hartsville High School, vice-president and president-elect; Mrs. Ruth T. Turner, Southside Elementary School, Spartanburg, Secretary.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND IN SOUTH CAROLINA

By BETTY E. CALLAHAM, *Field Service Librarian*
S. C. State Library Board

More than two years ago the staff of the South Carolina State Library Board became concerned about the quality of library service being offered to the blind residents of the state. At that time Carolinians received Talking Books and Braille materials from the Library of Congress in Washington. Because of the large numbers of readers from this and other states, service was sometimes slow and popular books were difficult to obtain. Many states had assumed responsibility for library service to their blind citizens either through state or regional libraries. It seemed incumbent upon South Carolina to do likewise.

The outcome of this concern was that on July 1, 1961, a new program of library service for the blind was launched in the Carolinas. Through the efforts of the South Carolina State Library Board and the North Carolina State Library, a Regional Library for the Blind was established in Raleigh, N. C. The new library is one of thirty-two such centers designated by the Library of Congress to give library service to the visually handicapped. The Regional Library is financed jointly by the two Carolinas, and it distributes Talking Books to the blind persons of both states.

At the present time there are approximately eight hundred users of Talking Books in South Carolina. At the end of its first six months of operation the Regional Library for the Blind is serving 517 of these readers. The others are being transferred from the Library of Congress as rapidly as their records can be processed. It is anticipated that the Regional Library will be served all of the blind readers of South Carolina before the end of its first year.

The establishment of the new Regional Library was but

one step in a continuing campaign to provide reading materials and library facilities for the blind. Efforts to perfect a system to enable the blind to read satisfactorily can be traced far back in history. Devices ranging from cut-out wooden letters to knotted strings have been used, but it was not until embossed or raised type was invented that any degree of success was attained. For many years the most widely used method of printing for the blind has been Braille, a code system of raised dots developed by the blind teacher, Louis Braille.

Eight library books acquired by the Boston Public Library in 1868 were the nucleus of the first library for the blind in the United States. Eventually other libraries provided service to the blind, but the high cost of the service prevented the desired growth of libraries for the blind. Consequently in 1931 Congress passed the Pratt-Smoot Act which enabled the Library of Congress to provide books for the blind. Since that time the program has steadily expanded until today Congress provides an annual appropriation of one and three-quarters million dollars for its support.

At first only Braille books were available, but Braille is not easy to learn. Many blind persons were still denied the pleasures of reading. Then the evolution of long playing records made possible the recording of books, and the Talking Book appeared. With this event new doors were opened for blind readers. It became possible for them to share in the intellectual activities of sighted persons, to develop their personal and vocational talents, and to enjoy the exciting vistas provided by books.

The Talking Book is the name for special, long-playing phonograph records on which books are recorded. The thin, durable records are played at a speed of 33 1/3 or 16 2/3 revolutions per minute and have a playing time of fifteen or more minutes per side. A printed book of average length can be recorded on eighteen double-faced records—a reading time of about nine hours.

Talking books include all types of materials, both adult and juvenile. Books available to readers range from classics, such as the Bible and the dramas of Shakespeare, to contemporary best-sellers, including both fiction and non-fiction. Books on records provide the same kind of reading offered to the average sighted person who uses his local public library.

It is Talking Books of this nature that the Regional Library distributes to visually handicapped readers in the Carolinas. Braille reading materials will continue to be supplied directly from the Library of Congress, since it proved to be economically unfeasible to stock Braille books in regional libraries. The Regional Library of the Carolinas presently has a book stock of more than two thousand titles. Between twelve and fifteen hundred books are circulated to South Carolinians each month.

The new program of library service to the blind is being promoted in South Carolina by several agencies. Machines and Talking Books are provided by the Library of Congress with federal funds. The Division for the

Blind of the Department of Public Welfare is responsible for determining the eligibility of applicants and for assigning Talking Book machines. The actual distribution of Talking Books is done by the Regional Library. The S. C. State Library Board strives to promote the program by publicizing the service and acting as liaison for the other agencies. Local libraries contribute by offering readers' advisory service for blind readers and by making the service known to prospective new users.

The facilities of the Regional Library are available without charge to every blind person in the state. The program, however, is in no way a welfare program. It is a library service offering many of the same privileges of any public library. It is available to those who have no more than 20/200 vision with correction, and there is no age limit. Persons desiring Talking Books should contact the Division for the Blind of the South Carolina Department of Public Welfare (Box 1108, Columbia, S. C.) Applications must be accompanied by a statement from an optometrist or ophthalmologist giving a description of the eye condition. Additional information may be obtained from the State Library Board, 1001 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SEND IN HISTORIES OF YOUR LIBRARIES.

ALA MEMBERSHIP DAY was February 16, 1962. It's not too late to join!

Mrs. T. A. BLACK, of Ruffin, is the 1962 president of the Trustee Section of SCLA. Miss JEAN GALLOWAY, of Greenville, is the vice-president; and Mr. W. B. F. WINANS, of Aiken, the delegate to the American Library Trustee Association.

Only 117 South Carolina librarians hold membership in the Southeastern Library Association, according to Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, state membership chairman.

All members of the South Carolina Library Association are urged to join this regional association for 1962. SELA membership carries with it many personal benefits, while at the same time members lend support, through dues, to activities undertaken by Southeastern for the region as well as for librarianship in general.

SELA dues for members of the South Carolina Library Association are only \$2.00. We urge you to send your check or money order to Mrs. Ann Cobb, SELA Executive Secretary, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIRD JUNIOR INTERN PROJECT PLANNED

(From S. C. State Library Board *News for Public Libraries*)

For the third consecutive year the State Library Board and the Public Library Section of the S. C. Library Association are sponsoring a junior internship program, a recruiting project developed by the State Library Board as a part of a general personnel program involving recruiting and training for librarianship. The purpose is to give qualified young people an introduction to the profession of librarianship through the experience of actually working in a good public library.

Nell Garrad, chairman of the Public Library Section, and a committee including Dorothy Smith, Mary Aiken, and Charles Busha are assisting in recruiting activities. This committee and other librarians who will assist in the recruiting program will meet with the State Library Board staff members in Columbia on February 19 to plan for the 1962 project.

As developed in the past two years junior internships are summer positions in public libraries of South Carolina. They are awarded on a competitive basis to college juniors or seniors or to young teachers interested in becoming public librarians. The interns work full-time for three months at a salary of \$150 per month.

The positions are awarded on the basis of formal applications, references, and an interview by the head librarian. Priority is given to applicants interested in librarianship as a profession. The junior intern's work is planned as an introduction to various phases of public library work with the purpose of giving the intern a chance to form an opinion of the opportunities in librarianship. As far as possible, the junior intern is assigned sub-professional rather than clerical duties.

The libraries participating in this year's project are: Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library, Anderson County Library, Calhoun County Public Library, Charleston County Free Library, Greenville County Library, Greenwood City and County Public Library, Horry County Memorial Library, Laurens County Library, Lexington County Circulating Library, Richland County Public Library, and Spartanburg Public Library.

LAURENS COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD MAKES PLANS FOR NEW ADDITION

By MARGARET WILLIAMS

LAURENS — The board of trustees of Laurens County Library have approved plans for an addition to the present structure that would double its size.

The decision came after the library had faced the problem of inadequate quarters for the second time in its 32-

year history. The addition and renovation to the old building would cost about \$125,000.

Craig and Gaulden of Greenville are architects for the project. Plans call for a 4,640 square-foot addition that would contain a children's reading room and main lobby.

The old structure will house the adult reading room, work room with special loading dock for bookmobiles and a fireproof room for the valuable South Carolina collection.

The basement plans for the addition call for a county book room and restrooms. The basement of the present building will be renovated to provide a magazine and general storage room, utility room, and civic room to be used for the children's story hour and for housing a record collection the library hopes to add.

The library has 37,901 volumes with a total circulation of 53,748 for the 1960-61 year. The bookmobile was purchased in 1959 and serves 48 communities and 13 schools in the county.

Overcrowded conditions have existed since 1957. It was during that year that the requirements were met for participation in a reference project which, with the aid of the State Library Board, added \$2,000 in reference material to its shelves. The library has participated in five such projects.

BEGUN IN 1929

The library was begun in 1929 when members of the Wednesday Club saw the need for a county-wide free library. Three of the club's members, Mrs. Mason L. Copeland, Mrs. B. L. Jones and the late Mrs. W. L. Gray, interested the county delegation in the project.

The club offered to donate its library of about 2,500 volumes valued at \$5,000 if the delegation would provide funds for their free circulation. The delegation, then composed of Sen. O. P. Goodwin and Reps. Phil D. Huff, J. B. Parrott and James H. Sullivan, agreed to the plan.

The bill creating the Laurens County Library and providing for a board of seven trustees and appropriation of \$1,200 a year for its support was passed in 1930.

First trustees were Mrs. Copeland, chairman; Mrs. Jones, secretary; H. Douglas Gray, treasurer, and W. T. Crews, all of Laurens; Mrs. T. L. W. Bailey of Clinton, Mrs. Alex Austin of Cross Hill, and Mrs. Alvin Curry of Gray Court.

Laurens City Council provided quarters in the new City Hall and made a monthly donation of \$10 for support of the library. Citizens donated time, money, books and magazines. Miss Laurie Gray, a graduate librarian, gave her services in classifying and processing the books.

Mrs. Clyde Ray was the first librarian and received a salary of \$50 a month. During the depression her salary was reduced to \$30 a month.

In 1935 Mrs. Harriette Hughes Smythe, now Mrs. Phil D. Huff, was employed as assistant librarian. In 1938 she became librarian after Mrs. Ray resigned because of ill health.

In 1939 plans were made to construct the present building. PWA paid 45 per cent of the cost and the county \$7,500. The city of Laurens gave \$1,000 toward a \$3,000 lot on South Harper Street. Individuals and firms donated \$2,259.

BOOKMOBILE BOUGHT

The new building was occupied in 1940 with Mrs. Smythe as librarian and Miss Pauline Watkins of Cross Hill and Mrs. Lillian Meeks Vaughn of Owings as assistants.

A bookmobile was purchased in 1940 with funds donated by the Laurens County Farm Women and \$2,200 from the county. WPA paid the cost of operating the bookmobile and the salaries of Mrs. Nancy Jones and Miss Eva Coleman.

In 1949 through the efforts of the Florida Street PTA of Clinton and with the help of the city of Clinton, the Presbyterian College Library, and the Clinton Kiwanis Club, the Clinton Childrens Library was established as a branch of the county library. Mrs. James Gray is the librarian.

Two branches for Negro citizens were also established—the Ruth Alexander Library in Clinton, with Mrs. Maudie Childs in charge, and the Duckett Branch in Laurens, with Mrs. Mary Whitener in charge.

The present library staff is Mrs. Phil D. Huff, librarian; Mrs. Nancy Putnam of Laurens, assistant librarian; Miss Claude Gray of Gray Court, bookmobile librarian, and Mrs. Carl Teague of Mountville, bookmobile librarian.

Trustees are Mrs. J. B. Hart of Jonna, chairman; H. D. Gray of Laurens, Miss Gertrude Barnett of Laurens, Mrs. Gray Harris of Owings, Dwight Patterson of Laurens, Dr. G. Watts Cunningham of Laurens RFD, and Robert Vance of Clinton. Honorary board member are Mrs. M. L. Copeland and Mrs. B. L. Jones.

(From *The Greenville (S. C.) News*, Jan. 14, 1962)

BOOKMOBILES AID THOSE WANTING TO HELP SELVES

A librarian in one of our Western South Carolina libraries was telling a story the other day about a cabinet-maker in her territory who had quit school after the second or third grade. His education was so limited that he had difficulty reading instructions on jobs that he was attempting to perform.

One day when the bookmobile was in the area the man came up to the custodian, his hat in his hands and with an obvious air of embarrassment, to ask if she could recommend some grammar school readers for him. He told her his problem and ask for help.

"I was so impressed with his earnestness and with his humility," she related, "that it became a real pleasure to try and help him."

Over a period of time, a very simple reading program was mapped out for the man. He followed it meticulously, gradually beginning to step up the quality of his reading, and now is a regular patron of the bookmobile on its route through his rural community.

This story typifies an increasing use of library services in South Carolina for "self-improvement" reasons. Although many people think of library users as being particularly literary inclined, more and more uses are being made of the facilities by people of limited education.

It reminds of an old saying: "If you can't get Mohammed to come to the mountain, take the mountain to Mohammed."

Libraries in South Carolina have worked hard and diligently to take library services to the people . . . particularly in rural areas, and results are gratifying.

Near Ridge Spring, not so long ago, a lady wrote requesting that a bookmobile serve her area. It was off the regular highways, and finally it was decided that the bookmobile shouldn't hazard going over the last stretches of road that led into the area. So the people were invited to come up to the main road and meet the bookmobile. They came, almost in droves, and now it is one of the "favorite" stops for bookmobile operators serving Aiken County.

"The children and the people are so alert, so appreciative, and so enthusiastic, it's a joy to serve them," one worker said.

Way back in the country, these people have learned to anticipate eagerly the visit of new reading material on a regular schedule.

Once when the bookmobile pulled up to a country store, the librarian heard a fellow lolling outside the store call to those inside:

"Those ladies with the 'wagon of knowledge' are here."

In what is called the "Valley Area" of Aiken County, library services went ignored for the longest kind of time. It became discouraging to the library workers for awhile. This area is a predominantly textile section.

Now, however, persistence has won the battle. Slowly, the people began to patronize the library facilities, and then suddenly it began to "snowball." On one day recently the bookmobile checked out 142 books in a 45-minute period there.

Taking the "mountain" of library service to the "Mohammeds" of the valley area took patience . . . but winning battles such as these are the most rewarding victories of all.

(From *The Berkeley Democrat*, Jan. 10, 1962)